



THE CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET FY2019/20 TO DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

ASSESSMENT REPORT

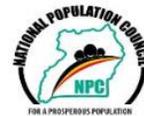


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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AB	Annual Budget
ABPR	Annual Budget Performance Report
AWPB	Annual Workplan and Budget
BFP	Budget Framework Paper
BTTB	Background to the Budget
CoC	Certificate of Compliance
DD	Demographic Dividend
FY	Financial Year
LG	Local Government
LGDP	Local Government Development Plan
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MPS	Ministerial Policy Statements
NBFP	National Budget Framework Paper
NDPII	Second National Development Plan
SDP	Sector Development Plan
SP	Strategic Plans

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The issuance of the Certificate of Compliance (CoC) is a requirement under the Public Finance and Management Act (PFMA) 2015, Section 13 (7). The CoC is aimed at ensuring that the National Budget, comprising the sector, MDA and local government budgets are focused on implementation of the National Development Plans (NDPs). This requirement is expected to guarantee that planning and budgeting frameworks are aligned to achieving Vision 2040 through the NDPs. In particular, the Section 13 (6) requires that the Budget Framework Paper (BFP) and Annual Budget (AB) should be aligned to the NDPs.

The Uganda Vision 2040 identifies the country's abundant human resource as one of the key fundamentals that need to be strengthened to accelerate the country's transformation through harnessing of the potential demographic dividend. The demographic dividend is defined in the National Population Policy as "an opportunity for economic growth and development that arises as a result of changes in population age structure which are likely to happen when fertility rates decline significantly, prompting the share of the working-age population to increase in relation to previous years" (NPC, 2018).

The purpose of the Demographic Dividend compliance tool is to set a standard criterion to gauge the extent of integration of population issues (as sector/MDA/LG contribution) towards harnessing the Demographic Dividend through sector development plans (SDPs), strategic plans (SPs) and Local Government Development Plans (LGDPs) that are aligned with Vision 2040, NDPII and the Population Policy. This alignment should culminate into synchronized budgeting and implementation which will ensure attainment of the desired results. The Demographic Dividend compliance tool aims at strengthening implementation of NDPs towards realization of the DD and hence the vision 2040.

Methodology

The compliance of demographic dividend to planning and budgeting instruments is based on assessment of alignment of key Demographic Dividend issues against the Sector Development Plan and the Annual Budget. The assessment is further based on the theory of change which is mapped against the NDPII results and reporting framework as operationalization the National Standard Indicator framework. The final DD assessment score is weighted at 30 percent for alignment of SDP to DD and 70 percent for alignment of AB results to DD. This process will generate a score that measures the extent to which the planning and budgeting instruments are set to deliver the envisaged demographic dividend. The detailed criteria is illustrated below.

Overall Demographic Dividend compliance score. The overall compliance of the Planning and Budgeting instruments to the DD is derived from a step-wise assessment approach undertaken at two levels namely: Alignment of the Sector Development Plan to DD and the second stage assesses whether the sector strategic interventions are translated into results to deliver DD specific targets. Consequently, the overall compliance score is expressed as:

Key Findings

The FY2019/20 Annual Budget (AB) is less satisfactory to demographic dividend priorities at 56.1 percent compliance compared to FY2018/19 Annual Budget 65.2 percent. This compliance performance is a weighted sum of average scores of 76.3 percent and 47.5 percent at the sector and Local government levels, respectively. The overall decline in compliance scores in the FY2019/20 is attributed to the decline in performance at both Sector and Local Government levels. The main reasons for the decline in compliance for FY2019/20 the limited prioritisation of key demographic dividend priorities in the annual workplans and budgets at both sector and local government levels.

Sector and MDA Level. the alignment of the FY2019/20 Annual Budget to demographic dividend priorities is moderately satisfactory at 76.3 percent compliance. The compliance assessment at the sector level was undertaken at two levels: the existence and alignment of planning frameworks and the alignment of the Budget Framework Paper to the DD priorities).

Local Governments budgets for FY2019/20 are 47.5 percent compliant to Demographic Dividend. The assessment score was arrived at by checking whether the 43 Local Government Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPB) for FY2019/20 prioritized demographic dividend priorities. The results suggest a decline from the 50.3 percent level achieved in FY2018/19. This is due to slow. The overall unsatisfactory performance was due to inadequate prioritization of DD priorities in the different departments. The LG AWPBs were sub-statically non-compliant to DD in the following departments: health (38.4 percent); community-based services (44.7 percent) and Natural resource management (45 percent).

Recommendations

- i)** Baseline data and targets for DD priority indicators need to be established to allow for better measurement and tracking progress of implementation.
- ii)** To fast-track realization of NDPII outcomes and harnessing the demographic dividend, the AB should prioritize financing DD priority areas in the health sector and other key relevant sectors that have DD interventions.
- iii)** There is need for intersectoral action to improve Reproductive, maternal, new-born, and adolescent health care; focus on preventive care than curative; expedite the process of health insurance; increase the per capita expenditure on health; and more funding should be put on the health, education and social development sectors since they house the main components of harnessing the DD especially family planning, child survival, increasing years of schooling and skilling the youth.
- iv)** DD priority interventions need to be integrated in the National Certificate of compliance assessment tool. This will ensure an integrated assessment of budget compliance both at sector and Local Government levels for annually reporting.
- v)** There is need for tracking of off-budget funding since this contributes a big percentage to DD pillars.

SECTION ONE: INTRODCUTION

1.1 Legal basis

The issuance of the Certificate of Compliance (CoC) is a requirement under the Public Finance and Management Act (PFMA) 2015, Section 13 (7). The CoC, issued annually by the National Planning Authority (NPA), is aimed at ensuring that the National Budget, comprising the sector, MDA and local government budgets are focused on implementation of the National Development Plans (NDPs). This requirement is expected to guarantee that planning and budgeting frameworks are aligned to achieving Uganda Vision 2040 through the NDPs. In particular, Section 13 (6) requires that the Budget Framework Paper (BFP) and Annual Budget (AB) should be aligned to the NDPs.

The assessment is also in line with the provision of the National Population Council (NPC) Act of 2014 which gives mandate to NPC to formulate policies and provide strategic direction on the implementation of the objectives of the National Population Policy and integration of population dynamics including harnessing the Demographic Dividend (DD) in the national development plans and budgets. This is to be done in collaboration with line Ministries, Local Governments, other other government and non-government institutions and civil society organizations in carrying out its functions under this Act.

The Act provides: Notwithstanding the general function under sub section (1), the Population Secretariat/Council shall carry out the following specific functions— (a) play an advocacy role for population issues in Uganda; (b) promote the integration of population factors in development planning at the national and lower levels in accordance with the agreed framework under the National Development Plan; (c) promote, guide and coordinate the implementation of the National Population Policy and program in accordance with the agreed framework under the National Development Plan;(f) regularly develop population sector plans; (h) align the population policy and programs with population related national policies, other national planning frameworks as well as international instruments; and (q) undertake any other relevant activities.

In addition, Uganda Vision 2040 pronounced harnessing of the demographic dividend as one of the key strategies towards achievement of the Vision targets. As a result, the subsequent NDPs have integrated DD drivers in objectives and interventions. To further concretize the integration of Demographic Dividend drivers in sector and local government development plans, the National Population Council, in collaboration with NPA, developed a DD Road Map highlighting key multi-sectoral milestones based on the Theory of Change and the Integrated Multi-Sectoral Results Framework. The DD compliance assessment is therefore based on the goal and objectives of the Road Map (2018).

1.2 Use of the DD CoC Assessment

Demographic Dividend is the accelerated economic benefit arising from a significant increase in the ratio of working-age adults (15-64) relative to young (0-14) and aged dependents (65+). When the rate declines significantly over time, there are reduced numbers of child dependents in ensuing years; hence the age structure shifts in favour of more working-age adults. The reduced dependency ratio enhances economic growth.

Currently, Uganda has a youthful population with 47.9% between 0 – 14 years, 49.2% between 15 – 64 years and 2.9% above 65 years. The dependency ratio of 103 implies that for every 100 economically active persons there are 103 dependents. Furthermore, majority of the population (75%) reside in rural areas while 25% reside in urban areas (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2014).

Additionally, 83% of the Young people 15 – 24 are unemployed; one out of every ten children of primary school going age never schooled; three out of four 13 – 18 year olds who start primary school never make it to secondary; 22% of secondary school students have left school; and 25% of teenage girls are pregnant or have had a child. One in every two girls is married before age 18, 570 young women are infected with HIV every week, while 58% of 15 – 19 year-old women have experienced physical or sexual violence. The unskilled or semi - skilled youth are not financially empowered, thus their low participation in economic activities (UNFPA, 2016). Uganda Vision 2040 identifies the country's abundant human resource as one of the key fundamentals that need to be strengthened in order to reap the various opportunities in the country. Similarly, harnessing the demographic dividend is pronounced as one of the key strategies to accelerate the country's transformation towards achievement of the ultimate Vision goal.

The purpose of the demographic dividend assessment was to gauge the extent of integration of population issues towards harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Sector Development Plans (SDPs), strategic plans (SPs) and Local Government Development Plans (LGDPs) that are aligned with Vision 2040, NDP II and the National Population Policy. This alignment should culminate into synchronized budgeting and implementation which will ensure attainment of the desired results. The Demographic Dividend compliance tool aims at strengthening implementation of NDPs towards realization of the DD and hence Vision 2040.

1.3 Organization of the Report

This report is organized in four sections. Section one presents the introduction (legal basis for undertaking the DD assessment and the use of the DD assessment report). The second section articulates the detailed assessment methodology, scoring criteria as well as the data sources used. The third section presents the Local Government DD assessment results and the last section the gives the conclusion and recommendations.

SECTION TWO:

METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

2.0 Methodology and Data Sources

2.2 Approach for DD CoC assessment

The overall compliance of the AB to DD priorities was derived from a step-wise assessment approach undertaken at two levels. These include: National and Local Government (LG) levels. The National level assessment assesses whether the AB broad strategic direction is translated into Sector/MDA specific results to deliver the NDP. The second step, the LG level assessment, establishes whether the Sector/MDA level strategic direction is translated into LG results to deliver the NDP. The overall compliance score is a weighted average of the national and LG levels at 50 percent weights for each level.

At National level, compliance is assessed at four levels of alignment to NDPII, namely: i) Sector planning instruments; ii) Sector Public Investment Planning (PIP); iii) budgeting instruments; and iv) actual budget performance. For the planning instruments component, Sectors/MDAs are assessed upon whether they have a strategic plan that is aligned to DD. The budgeting instruments component assesses whether the budgeting process (BFP and AB) is geared to delivering DD priorities. The Sector/MDA Public Investment Planning level assesses whether Sector projects in the PIP are consistent with NDPII PIP. Further, this level assesses whether Sector projects are being implemented as planned through both release and outturn project budget performance. The budget performance level assesses whether actual budget execution and implementation is in line with DD priorities. The overall Sector level compliance score is the sum of 10, 30, 30, and 30 percent weights assigned to the 4 components.

At Local Government (LG) level, assessment is done at two levels of alignment to DD priorities. These are: i) LG planning instruments; and ii) budgeting instruments; At Planning instruments level, LGs are assessed upon whether they have a Local Government Development plan that is aligned to DD priorities. This involves assessing whether the LGDPs situation analysis and strategies are geared towards addressing the DD strategic objectives.

The budgeting instruments level, assesses whether the detailed Annual Work Plan and budget is geared to delivering DD priorities. The final score at this level is the sum of the two components weighted at 30 percent for planning instruments and 70 percent for LG budgeting process. This step involves assessing whether the indicators and interventions in the different departments which included: Administration, Production and Marketing, Health, Education and Sports, Works and technical services, Community Based Services and District Planning Unit geared towards harnessing the DD. (see appendix for the details)

2.3 Data sources

The data used to assess the compliance of the FY2019/20 Annual Budget (AB) to demographic Dividend (DD) was obtained from various sources that include: NDPII, NDPII results and reporting framework, National Budget Framework Paper, Background to the Budget, and Semi-Annual Budget Performance Report.

At the national level, the assessment utilized: Sector Development Plan and MDA Strategic plans (FY2015/16-2019/20), MDA BFPs for FY2018/19 and FY2019/20, Ministerial Policy Statements

(MPSs) for FY2018/19 and FY2019/20, National Budget Framework Paper (NBFP) for FY2019/20 and FY2020/21, Annual and Semi and Annual budget performance reports and Cumulative progress reports.

At the Local Government level, the assessment was based on the Local Government Development Plan (LGDP), the Quarter 4 physical progress report and Annual Work plan and Budget (AWP&B) for 2019/20. A total of 25 target districts were assessed. These include: Bundibugyo, Oyam, Kyegegwa, Kikuube, Moyo, Koboko, Kamwenge, Isingiro, Amuru, Adjumani, Yumbe, Lamwo, Kotido, Agago, Maracha, Abim, Amudat, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Napak, Koboong, Kiryandongo, Nebbi, Zombo, Arua and Pakwach.

SECTION THREE:

BUDGET ALIGNMENT TO DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

3. OVERALL DD BUDGET COMPLIANCE FOR FY2019/20

The FY2019/20 Annual Budget (AB) is less satisfactory to demographic dividend priorities at **56.1 per cent compliance compared to FY2018/19 Annual Budget with 65.2 per cent**. This compliance performance is a weighted average of scores of 76.3 percent and 47.5 percent at the sector and Local government levels, respectively. The overall decline in compliance scores in the FY2019/20 is attributed to the decline in performance at both Sector and Local Government levels. The main reasons for the decline in compliance for FY2019/20 is the limited prioritisation of key demographic dividend priorities in the annual workplans and budgets at both sector and local government levels.

Table 3. 1: Overall DD Compliance score (percent)

No.	Level of assessment	FY2018/	19FY2019/20
1	Sector Level	78.1	76.3
2	Local Government Level	50.3	47.5
	Overall Score	65.2	56.1

3.1. SECTOR/MDA LEVEL DD COMPLIANCE

At this level, the alignment of the FY2019/20 Annual Budget to demographic dividend priorities is moderately satisfactory at 76.3 percent compliance. The compliance assessment at the sector level was undertaken at two levels: the existence and alignment of planning frameworks and the alignment of the Budget Framework Paper to the DD priorities. At both levels, scores were awarded in line with section 2 of the assessment criteria for Sectors. The specific details are presented in the sub-sections below.

3.1.1. Agriculture Sector

Overall, the Agriculture Sector AB is moderately satisfactory at 66 percent compliance to DD priorities. In particular, the Sector is 100, and 60 percent compliant at Sector planning and Budget process instruments levels of alignment to the DD priorities.

The Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan – ASSP 2015/16 – 2019/20) is aligned to accelerating attainment of demographic dividend (DD). The sector has further allocated funds towards interventions with higher job multiplier effects towards the DD priorities that include: production, Research & Coordination; Mechanization of land opening, Construction of irrigation schemes, Improved access to markets and value addition; Seed multiplication, Use of labour saving technologies, and Strengthening access to extension services. However, more than half of the population are still engaged in subsistence agriculture which leads to low production and productivity due to limited funding. There is need to increase fund allocation to the sector since it employs majority of Ugandans and to promote commercialization of agriculture particularly amongst smallholder farmers for increased agricultural productivity and improved livelihoods.

3.1.2. Energy Sector

Overall, the AB for the Energy and Mineral Development Sector is unsatisfactory at 48 percent to DD priorities. In particular, the Sector is 100, and 48 percent compliant respectively, at Sector planning and Budget process instruments levels of alignment to the DD priorities.

The sector budget is compliant to demographic dividend (DD) with regards to promotion of the alternative energy sources. Specific sectoral targets identified include; the proportion of households using clean and renewable energy, and proportion of households using wood/charcoal energy for cooking. Notably, access to modern energy is key in harnessing the demographic dividend, and as such the sector needs to be more deliberate in its efforts of reducing biomass consumption in the country. As of 2017, Biomass was 90 percent of the national energy mix and the recent Uganda National Household Survey reveals that the proportion of households using wood/charcoal energy for cooking stands at 96 percent, which is unacceptably high.

3.1.3. Water and Environment Sector

Overall, the Water and Environment Sector AB is satisfactory at 95.2 percent to DD priorities. In particular, the Sector is 100, and 94 percent compliant at Sector planning and Budget process instruments levels of alignment to the DD priorities.

The sector achieved fully its targets critical for DD indicators namely: (i) increasing access to improved water sources (ii) increasing the fraction of population with access to safe drinking water (iii) increasing the percentage of population with access to sanitation facilities both in rural and urban areas, and (iv) increasing the functional water for production facilities. The only worrying bit is the fact that the available evidence points to the fact that at least 95% of the population are still using charcoal as their source of domestic energy. In addition, the percentage of forest cover currently at 12 percent is declining annually due to population pressure.

Much as the proportion of the households using clean and renewable energy has improved, available evidence shows that there are still adverse effects of human actions on the environment (i.e. there is destruction of environment / ecosystem by mankind). If no mitigation measures are undertaken, then the rate of exposure to the negative effects of climate change are likely to increase.

3.1.4. Health Sector

Overall, the Health Sector AB is satisfactory at 90.9 percent to DD priorities. In particular, the Sector is 100, and 87 per cent compliant respectively, at Sector planning and Budget process instruments levels of alignment to the DD priorities.

The Health Sector Strategic Plan is aligned to the Demographic Dividend interventions. Government funding for the reproductive health expenditure is only at 15 percent and the rest (85 percent) of the finances come from external sources (development partners). Most of the expenditure under reproductive health was for maternal conditions (55 percent) followed by perinatal conditions (35 percent), Contraceptive management (5 percent) and other RH conditions (5 percent). Although Government started prioritizing public health financing with effect from financial year 2018/19, the allocation is still far below the requirement to cover the entire country with the messages necessary for health promotion and prevention. Adolescent health services are not individually prioritized and no specific budget line exists for adolescent health services, thus denying the sector the opportunity to tackle adolescent health concerns that greatly contribute to high teenage pregnancy and ultimately the high fertility and maternal mortality in the country.

3.1.5. Education Sector

Overall, the Education Sector AB is moderately satisfactory at 65.7 percent to DD priorities. In particular, the Sector is 100, and 51 percent compliant at Sector planning and Budget process instruments levels of alignment to the DD priorities.

Whereas ECD is important for development, most of these ECD centers are privately owned facilities, denying the opportunity for inclusivity. The education sector continues to register high rates of access to education at primary level in favor of girls (3% higher average for the period 2014 to 2017). Keeping girls in school up to completion is one of the strategies for harnessing the DD. However, allocations to secondary education have worryingly declined by 94 billion between the financial years 2014/15 and 2017/18. Gender parity has been attained at completion of primary seven and transition to senior one. On the contrary, completion rate at senior 4 and the transition rate to senior 5 registered a difference in favor of boys by 3% and 7%, respectively.

There is need to revise the ECD and primary level targets to ease tracking of resource allocation for the first and yet most critical stage for human capital development. Government should make focused efforts to ensure that all school going children are retained and complete school at all levels of education. As such, age appropriate sexuality education should be rolled out at all education levels to prevent teenage pregnancies that may result into school dropouts.

At tertiary level, the annual budget does not address the aspect of skills development which is very critical in harnessing of the demographic dividend among the youthful population of Uganda. It was not possible to establish compliance in budgeting with regards to the BTVET Certifications, since this indicator is not reported on in the budget documents. There is need to relate curriculum review to strengthening of vocational and technical skills at all levels of education.

3.1.6. Social Development Sector

Overall, the Social Development Sector AB is satisfactory at 91.6 percent to DD priorities. In particular, the Sector is 100, and 88 percent compliant at Sector planning and Budget process instruments levels of alignment to the DD priorities.

The sector interventions relating to DD include child welfare, social protection, employment creation, mobilizing community members for community driven initiatives (CDI) for improved livelihoods targeting the youth and women; and promotion of functional or non-formal literacy services that has been integrated with income generating activities like beginning of village saving and loan associations. However, there is need to allocate more funds to local governments for service delivery under community mobilization and empowerment as opposed to policy planning and support services. Also, there is need to consider alternative ways of empowering the youth through skilling e.g. strengthening the vocational schools. Social security and social protection opportunities need to be emphasized to support labour productivity especially those in the informal sector.

3.1.7. Lands Housing and Urban Development

Overall, the Lands Housing and Urban Development Sector AB is moderately satisfactory at 67.1 percent to DD priorities. In particular, the Sector is 100, and 62 percent compliant at Sector planning and Budget process instruments levels of alignment to the DD priorities.

Uganda's rapid population growth is a big threat to economic growth and planned urbanization. Currently, Uganda is experiencing a sharp surge in rural-urban migration which is evident in the large youth population (23 percent of the total population) seeking employment opportunities. Youth unemployment is at 13 percent and more persistent in urban areas. There is need to have well planned settlements for low cost housing, employment opportunities such as industrial parks to absorb this big population searching for better quality life in urban centers. In addition, these have to be supported by infrastructure development, skilling centers, apprenticeship, affordable and inclusive financial services and social amenities. Planned urbanization is key for accelerating DD as people tend to live better quality life with fewer children when they are skilled, employed and access quality social services.

3.2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL DD COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT

Overall, the Local Governments budgets for FY2019/20 are 47.5 percent compliant to Demographic Dividend. The assessment score was arrived at by checking whether the 43 targeted Local Government Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPB) for FY2019/20 prioritized demographic dividend priorities. The results suggest a decline from the 50.3 percent level achieved in FY2018/19. This is due to slow adjustment to the population factors integration protocols agreed upon in various target district engagements. The overall unsatisfactory performance was due to inadequate prioritization of DD priorities in the different departments. The LG AWPBs were substantially non-compliant to DD in the following departments: health (38.4 percent); community-based services (44.7 percent) and Natural resource management (45 percent). (see Table 1).

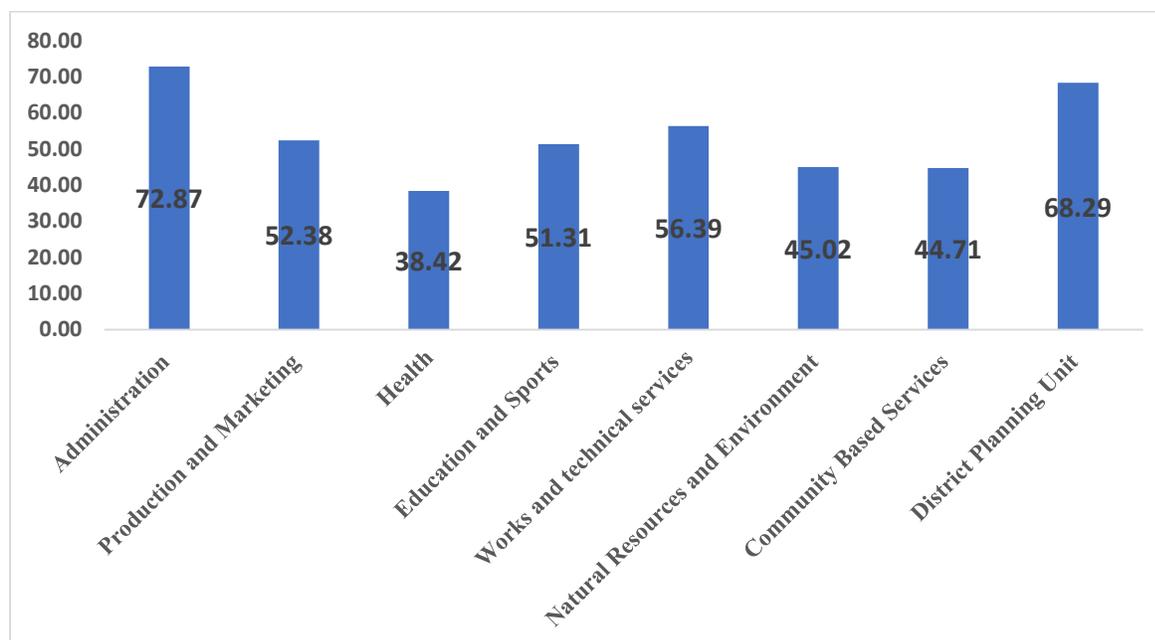
Table 3.2: Key areas of Non-Compliance by Department

S/N	LG Department	DD Prioritization (%)	Areas of non-compliance
1	Administration	72.9	i. Limited focus on strengthening policy, legislative and regulatory framework (No. of bye laws and ordinances passed.) (46%)
2	Production and marketing	52.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increase agricultural production and productivity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No. of resilient and tolerant varieties adopted (14.29) o No. of farmer field schools arising from mobilization campaigns against BBW (16.67%) o % Reduction of incidences of hunger (21.43%) ii. Increase access to critical farm inputs iii. % Increase in access to fertilizers by farmers. (26.19%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No. of (tractors, ox ploughs, milking machines) available in the district (26.19%) o No. of new time and labor-saving technologies adopted (38.1%) iv. Improve agriculture markets and value addition for the 12 prioritized commodities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No. of storage facilities established (27.91%) v. Strengthen institutional capacity of MAAIF and public agriculture agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o % of positions of staff filled in the structure of the production department. (48.84%) vi. Improve the stock and quality of trade infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No. of Satellite boarder markets established (34.15%) o No. of traders/ producers' associations formed & facilitated to access Silos and warehouses (30.23) vii. Promote the formation and growth of cooperatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No. of produce aggregation centres established (16.67%) o No. of cooperatives accessing financial services (38.1%) viii. Enhance the capacity of cooperatives to compete in domestic, regional and international markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No. of cooperatives benefiting from the extension services (53.49%)
3	Health	38.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To contribute to the production of a healthy human capital through provision of equitable, safe and sustainable health services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Infant mortality rate (44.19%) o Under-five mortality rate (32.56%) o Maternal mortality ratio (34.88%) o Neonatal mortality rate (34.88%) o Proportion of communities with highest mortality rates registering a 50% reduction (13.1%) o Unmet need for Family Planning (19.05%) o No. of nurse specialist sponsored and bonded (19.51%) o % of facilities without stock out of tracer FP commodities (9.3%) o No. of health facilities with capacity to diagnose and manage childhood tuberculosis (13.95%) ii. To increase financial risk protection of households against impoverishment due to health expenditures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o % of health facilities covered by the PBF scheme (projects, Government, NGO) (23.26%)
4	Education and Sports	51.3	i. Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training

S/ N	LG Department	DD Prioritization (%)	Areas of non-compliance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of schools implementing school feeding program (27.91%) ○ No of teachers' houses rehabilitated (23.81%) ○ No. of schools with SNE and gender sensitive / responsive facilities (46.51%) ii. Ensure delivery of relevant and quality education and training; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UCE pass rates (33.33%) ○ PLE pass rates (51.28%) iii. To increase equitable access to appropriate skills training at all levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of vulnerable persons from the communities mobilized (42.86%) ○ No. of female students accessing entrepreneurial skills development (23.81%)
5	Works and technical services	56.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improve the human resource and institutional capacity of the Sector to efficiently execute the planned interventions (46.51%) ii. Improve the National Construction Industry. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of buildings with approved plans (41.86%) iii. Increase access to safe water supply in rural areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of rain water harvesting facilities installed (38.24%) iv. Increase the provision of water for production facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of dams constructed / maintained (23.81%) ○ Number of water catchment areas protected and managed (50%) v. Increase the functionality and utilization of existing water for production facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of water for production facilities maintained (47.62%)
6	Natural Resources and Environment	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Restore and maintain the integrity and functionality of degraded fragile ecosystems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of EIAs conducted (42.86%) ii. Increase the sustainable use of Environment and Natural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Waste management and disposal plan in place and implemented (21.95%) ○ No of waste management and disposal facilities established (12.2%) iii. Increase wetland coverage and reduce wetland degradation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of ordinances developed and implemented (23.81%) iv. Reduce slums and informal settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Percentage of urban households connected to water supply and sewerage system. (46.34%) v. Improve urban development through comprehensive physical planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of LG staff equipped with physical planning tools (44.19%) vi. Improve and strengthen a competitive urban economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. No. of urban LGs implementing waste management plans (9.3%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of urban LGs with waste management plants and equipment (6.98%) ○ No. of Urban LGs with piped water and sewage system (34.88%)
7	Community Based Services	44.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promote decent employment opportunities and labour productivity

S/N	LG Department	DD Prioritization (%)	Areas of non-compliance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of creative industries identified and mapped at LGs (14.29%) ii. Enhance effective participation of communities in the development process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of participatory planning sessions conducted. (48.84%) iii. Improve the resilience and productive capacity of the vulnerable persons for inclusive growth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ % of PWDs accessing other grants iv. Improve the capacity of youth to harness their potential and increase self-employment, productivity and competitiveness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of young people trained in life skills (44.19%) ○ No. of young people trained in life skills (23.81/%) v. Promote rights, gender equality and women's empowerment in the development process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of Institutions involved in eliminating child marriages strengthened (38.1%) ○ No of GBV incidences reported to GBV Service Points (Police, Probation & Social welfare, CDOs, Health facilities and BGV shelters (46.51%) ○ No. of duty bearers equipped with knowledge and skills to prevent and respond o GBV (41.86)
8	District Planning Unit	68.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increase access to Finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Updated and functional websites (51.16%) ○ Improve the Public Financial Management and consistency in the economic development frameworks (46.51%)
Average score		47.5	

Figure 1: District Departmental prioritization to the DD



SECTION FOUR:

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. CONCLUSIONS

Despite efforts by sectors to integrated population issues in the planning frameworks, more concerted effort to address the emerging issues is required. The issues include:

- i)** Most MDAs prioritized integration of DD priorities in development plans and budgets. However, there is still limited conscious & deliberate DD prioritization and integration in most plans and budgets.
- ii)** There is need for continuous engagements on DD emphasis through a multi-Sectoral collaboration & partnership, sensitization on what is DD and how best to integrate it, which is still a challenge.
- iii)** Budgets and resource allocation for DD interventions remain a challenge for all the sectors in the annual budgets.
- iv)** MDAs are not adequately provided with specific indicators on DD for monitoring and easing their implementation as required in the PBS. There is therefore need to refine and harmonize the DD indicators for incorporation in the sector and LG budgets.
- v)** DD drivers are not consciously & deliberately integrated in the sector development planning and budgeting. This makes both the AWPB and SDP/SPs weakly aligned to the DD priorities. DD is a new concept & therefore limited understanding of what it is and how to integrate it in various plans and budgets.

At the local government level, the following issues emerged:

- i)** Although Local governments have to some extent integrated DD priorities in development plans and budgets, there is still limited conscious & deliberate DD prioritization and integration.
- ii)** DD emphasis on Multi-Sectoral collaboration & partnership, requires massive sensitization on what is DD and how best to integrate it, which is still a challenge.
- iii)** Budgets and funding for DD interventions remain a challenge for all the Local governments.
- iv)** The AWPBs are weakly aligned to the DD priorities. Harnessing the Demographic Dividend is a new concept, and there is still limited understanding of what it is and how to integrate it with the DD Roadmap.
- v)** There is limited technical and financial capacity to coordinate and facilitate the integration of population and development or DD issues in development plans at all levels
- vi)** LGs are not adequately equipped with specific indicators on DD for tracking and easing their implementation as required in the PBS. There is therefore still a need for substantial capacity building among key sector and local government staff to refine and harmonize the DD indicators for incorporation in the sector and LG budgets.

vii) DD drivers are not consciously & deliberately integrated in the Local Government Planning & budget. Both the AWPB and LGDP are weakly aligned to the DD priorities. DD is a new concept & therefore limited understanding of what it is and how to integrate it.

4.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the issues emerging from the assessment, it is recommended that:

- a.** Baseline data and targets for DD priority indicators need to be established to allow for better measurement and tracking progress of implementation.
- b.** To fast-track realization of NDPII outcomes and harnessing the demographic dividend, the AB should prioritize financing DD priority areas in the health sector and other key relevant sectors that have DD interventions.
- c.** There is need for intersectoral action to improve Reproductive, maternal, new-born, and adolescent health care; focus on preventive care than curative; expedite the process of health insurance; increase the per capita expenditure on health; and more funding should be put on the health, education and social development sectors since they house the main components of harnessing the DD especially family planning, child survival, increasing years of schooling and skilling the youth.
- d.** DD priority interventions need to be integrated in the National Certificate of compliance assessment tool. This will ensure an integrated assessment of budget compliance both at sector and Local Government levels for annual reporting.
- e.** There is need for tracking of off-budget funding since this contributes a big percentage to DD pillars.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Average weighted scores of AWPB alignment to DD

District	District score (%)
Abim	63.86
Adjumani	69.00
Agago	57.50
Amuria	63.32
Amuru	55.22
Apac	58.74
Arua district	33.15
Arua MC	49.49
Bugiri	52.50
Bundibugyo	50.51
Dokolo	72.82
Gulu	42.08
Hoima	34.81
Jinja	47.32
Kaabong	53.50
Kabiramaido	66.02
Kanungu	53.62
Kasese	43.69
Kikuube	48.54
Kiryandongo	40.49
Kisoro	65.53
Kitugum	35.47
Koboko	15.61
Kotido	15.61
Kyegegwa	48.53
Kyenjonjo	50.00
Lira	55.12
Maracha	28.99
Masaka	57.84
Mbale	56.31
Moroto	36.71
Moyo	71.01
Mubende	41.55
Nakapiripirit	34.78
Napak	53.47
Nebbi	22.89
Ntoroko	50.73
Obongi	26.34
Pader	45.32
pakwach	46.34
Rubanda	40.29
Tororo	41.55
Wakiso	47.34